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CURRENT COMMENT

By FREDERIC HEATH.

According to the reports the Socialists locally contributed \$40,000 of the money raised for the Lawrence strike.

More good news comes from the Paris municipal elections. On the first ballot the Socialists won nine seats, as against 11 seats in the former council. On the second ballot, in spite of the old party trading to keep the Socialists down, our comrades won six more seats, a total net gain of four. And besides this there were nine independent Socialists chosen.

Since the Kaiser has not only put his seal of approval on dueling among army officers but has given it out that an officer or a private refusing to fight when challenged shall be subject to dismissal as a coward, it is all the more for the rulers to hold another hypocritical peace conference. Apropos, will the Kaiser put himself under the same rule? Is human life sacred when it is possessed by a man-made emperor and un-sacred when it is possessed by a mere every-day mortal?

The worst enemy of international Socialism in this country is the so-called International Socialist Review. Its main mission is to misinform new Socialists and to steer them into the camp of anarchism. Before he turned to the Socialist movement, Kerr was the publisher of all kinds of muddle-headed radical books, from free-loveism to finance reform fads. Having joined our ranks, he at once set himself up as a teacher of Socialism! I advise the Socialist student to go to the standard books to get his knowledge of what Socialism really is.

The Queensland Australian government is establishing woolen mills to make clothing for the people at cost. Too Socialistic to believe, you say? But it is not hard to believe when you have the entire story. The woolen mills are started by the government to furnish clothing to the people. It is true, but not to all the people, only to the so-called marines. But if a government can do this sort of thing for a part of its people, why not for all? And if it can be done in the matter of clothing, why not in the matter of other necessities? Socialism is an idiosyncratic dream they tell us—and then they themselves adopt measures that show that we are on the right track!

It looks as if the party in New Zealand would have to do some cleaning up also. Thus the Social-Democrat, now conducted by Edwin Sayers, has been attacked by the anarchistic direct-action bug, and the editor tells us: "Direct action makes the boss sweat very profusely. The same gentleman has usually a smiling countenance when the slaves are fooling about with paper at the ballot box." The old I. W. W. rant over again, showing that it produced the same tape from International Socialism as it did in "Putting little pieces of paper in a box" comes to mind when we read the above editorial comment. It is a delusion that the boss (capitalist) sweats at direct-action. He may sweat the same as he would with a burglar or a thief in the house, but it is political action that gives him real unshamefulness; for against that he cannot marshal his pet protectors, the millionaire and the police.

"We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile," is the Gompers' slogan, forced by his machine through the A. F. of L. conventions, and by means of which he has tried for many years to do capitalism a service by preventing the rise of a class-conscious labor party without any Civic Federation saint to it. In his embittered near-dote, Sammy, now that such a party of the workers has arisen, is still trying to play the old game—with about as much success as a hawk enjoyed by the old hen that hatched out ducklings in the vicinity of a nice, inviting pond of clear water. "We will stand by our friends" sounds well, but one wonders why, therefore, Sammy is so determined to ignore the Socialist party that has always been true to workingmen's interests, and why he should be arranging his car so as to again go begging to the capitalist party conventions instead of "rebuking them stringently" for their "indifference, negligence and hostility" to the cause of labor! And yet, why should we wonder? There is no question as to where his inclinations lie. Purring round the capitalistic throne, drinking Civic Federation wine and being a good fellow with August Belmont, a man of his like, then aiding and abetting the political party of labor that means the eventual downfall of Belmontism.

Before me lies a copy of the Two Rivers (Wis.) Reporter, a regular local paper such as you find in many of the smaller cities of the country, "only it is edited and published by a Socialist and flies at its masthead the national ticket of our party: Debs for president; Seddell for vice president. The people of Two Rivers do not take it primarily because its editor is a Socialist. They take it because they want a local newspaper, and as a local paper it is a good one. It is eight years old and has been under the present management for several years. Why do I tell you all this? Because it represents the type of Socialist newspaper the country is in need of, but the kind of Socialist paper the country is not getting. Socialist papers are getting thick as fleas, but instead of starting local newspapers with occasional Socialist articles and editorials and local Socialist news mixed in with all the rest of the news, the Socialists when they start a paper make it a straight-out national propaganda sheet, a duplication of the many others that are already overdoing the field. It is no wonder that so many of these meet disaster and that practically all of them have to work like the mischievous to set around their debris. We do not need more national Socialist papers. We DO need more local newspapers in the hands of Socialists. This is a truth that ought to sink in with our comrades generally, and if it did we would not have so many new papers started that are sure to be a burden and a drag on the locality concerned. Start local weekly newspapers that will live. This is well meant advice, and it may, if heeded, save many enthusiastic comrades from future deplorable pocketbooks."

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Samuel Gompers and "Labor Group" -- By Victor L. Berger

"The politics of Samuel Gompers is a continual trade of trades union men with politicians. It means selling out to the highest bidder. It leads to dishonesty and demoralization."

This is the reply of Socialist Representative Berger to an editorial in the June Federationist, bearing the signature of Samuel Gompers. This editorial sneers at the tactics and principles of the Socialist party and lauds in extravagant terms the so-called "card" men in congress.

Gompers published that editorial in the desperate hope of keeping his followers from joining the advancing and invincible Socialist movement and instead to have them become the tail end of the Democratic party," declared Berger. "There have been so many desertions from his reactionary camp that he thought it would be wise to cook up a list of imaginary achievements by his impotent 'labor group.' Anybody in Washington who knows anything about congress knows that the record he published of the labor politicians is pure fake."

Nobody Knows It.

"Outside of the A. F. of L. office nobody knows that there is such a thing as a 'labor group' in congress. The so-called 'card men' are neither 15 nor a group. Never since I have been in congress have the '15 card men' taken an independent parliamentary position. They do not sit together nor do they stand together. They are scattered and act according to the 45-

tates of the capitalist party to which they belong within and without the house. They have no representation on committees either as a party or as a group. They have no spokesman. They are simply in congress and they want to be re-elected. And Gompers knows this. He helps them to get re-elected. They help him to fool gullible trade unionists."

Berger pointed out in his statement that no list of the so-called union card men and their union affiliations is printed in that editorial. He declares that with two or three exceptions who have been union officials these congressmen have been lawyers, merchants and real estate men before they were elected to office. Some of them, he said, hold only honorary union cards such as have been presented to Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft. And even then Gompers could not count ten men, said Berger.

His 15 "Trusties."

To claim that these men, Republicans and Democrats, each obeying his

respective bell-wether,

should have accomplished that long list of legislation is ridiculous," continued Berger. "It is in itself the best proof that Gompers has issued a campaign statement for his own re-election as president of the American Federation of Labor. Judging from Gompers' pronouncements one would think that all acts of congress, passed by nearly 500 members, have been passed because Sam had his 15 'trusties' on the job.

"Here are some of the things which Gompers arrogantly claims as being the legislative fruits of 'my policy':

"The resolution for the election of senators by the people.

"The law against the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

"The law establishing the children's bureau.

"How ridiculous! The first certainty is a popular measure, advocated in this country by all classes of people for more than 40 years. The 'phosphorus' law was furthered mainly by the American Association for Labor Legislation and the Diamond Match Company. The Children's Bureau law was passed by congress only after it had been modified a great deal by the National Child Labor Committee.

Sponsors of the resolution

thing original or new. The present eight-hour measure is simply a revision of statutes existing since 1868. These needed correction because of frequent court decisions. And a Democratic house and a Republican senate passed the measure because it was neither new nor a radical request.

"It is interesting to note that most of the great achievements consist simply of favorable reports by the labor committee of the house. But it is a far cry from a favorable report of an influential committee to the placing of the presidential signature on a new law."

Referring to Gompers' remarks regarding the passage of the Clayton Anti-Injunction bill by the house, Berger said:

"The bill shows on its face that it is a campaign document. It was held back by the Democrats until the eleventh hour and then passed by all because they knew it would never pass the senate. The vote of 243 to 31 proves conclusively that Democrats and Republicans alike seized upon this measure as a means to corral labor votes. The Clayton bill was not satisfactory to Gompers. It will not remedy the injunction evil. And Gompers accepted it because it was all he could get."

Is Playing the Game.

"By the way, even a tyro in national politics knows that real labor measures will not and can not be passed by the present congress. And Gompers is not a tyro in politics. He has been playing capitalist politics for years while to Socialists he yelled 'No politics in the union.'

"His gratuitous remarks regarding political faddists and theorists are easily understood. Gompers knows and so does everybody else that these 'theorists' have to date prevented him from carrying out his desire to deliver the labor vote bodily to the capitalist politicians that denigrate the Democratic party.

"This is the cold fact. And it also explains the twinning bit of advice of Gompers who would like to sell the working class for a mess of pottage:

"Don't be deluded by fanciful political programs that assume to transport the labor movement to some Utopian land of promise. Strive for the better day today. Material and actual results constitute the ethics of trade unionists."

"The material and actual results accomplished by Sam Gompers and his satellites are mere bombast. Courts still issue injunctions against organizations of the working class. Labor is still the helpless prey of the exploiters. Millions are still out of a job. And these conditions will continue so long as American workingmen will follow tactics which have been repudiated by the workers of all civilized nations simply to provide Sam Gompers with a job."

In an address before Butler College Chemistry club, J. A. McAbee of the Indiana State Laboratory discussed many patent medicines and said that in most instances "fakes" were being perpetrated. The speaker said that the label and pure food laws did little or nothing to abate the evil, because of the many ingenious ways the manufacturers of these drugs have of evading the laws.

"Although the ingredients of the medicine always appear on the label," McAbee said, "people read all they want to about patent medicines in the newspapers, and consequently do not pay attention to the labels." McAbee then went on to show that some patent medicines were frauds by citing the enormous profits made. "There is a certain medicine for fat," he said, "which sells for \$5 a pound, but whose actual cost is only three cents. Another medicine for sore feet, which is really worth less than one cent a package, sells for 25 cents and 50 cents."

"A medicine advertised as a sure cure for consumption was first manufactured in Columbus, Ohio, as a cure for skin diseases. As there did not seem to be enough skin diseases, the manufacturers decided it would prove a better consumption cure. In fact, it does make one feel fine for a while, and it is then the company gets its many testimonials. An investigation proved that out of 100 who gave testimonials in a booklet, 120 died of consumption a year later. Although the medicine sells for \$5 a bottle, all of this medicine one wants can be manufactured at five cents a gallon."

McAbee said that one medicine "guaranteed" to cure almost any disease contained 99 per cent of gasoline. The speaker also discussed the effects of caffeine. He said it was really injurious, and he gave several examples to establish his opinion. Mr. McAbee attacked many other medicines, among them headache powders.

LETTER TO BERGER FROM WICKERSHAM

"After you left here yesterday I found upon investigation that the department had already caused inquiries to be made into the case of which you spoke to me, namely, the proceeding in the western district of Washington to cancel naturalization certificate of Leonard Olson, and upon examining the report I found that the proceeding was initiated at the instance of one of the local officials of the department. I found moreover that no report had been taken on the trial of the testimony of the witnesses and that the counsel for Mr. Olson had requested that the decree be opened in order to enable him to make a record. I have instructed the United States attorney in every way within his power to the pending of the case and secured of an appeal to the circuit court of appeals. I have further noticed the United States attorney that upon facts stated by Judge Hanford in his decision the department was of the opinion that a great injustice had been done to Mr. Olson in cancelling his certificate of naturalization."

Second—That the injunction issued in the Peabody suit was fundamentally illegal and unconstitutional.

Berger attacked Hanford as the "high privilege" of a member of the house, one of the official functions seldom exercised by a representative. His action in the culmination of Hanford's cancellation of Olson's citizenship papers because Olson, it is alleged, admitted he was a Socialist in his four "specifications" Berger charges:

"First—That the annulment of Olson's certificate was unlawful and an usurpation of power. On trial the defendant denied he was an anarchist and no testimony to the contrary was introduced. He admitted he was a Socialist. On the ground of these admissions, and wholly without warrant of law Hanford arbitrarily cancelled Olson's certificate.

"Second—That the injunction issued in the Peabody suit was fundamentally illegal and unconstitutional.

Third—That the injunction issued in the Peabody suit was fundamentally illegal and unconstitutional.

Fourth—That the charge of habitual drunkenness in court, and of moral and temperamental unfitness to hold a judicial position will be sustained by sworn testimony covering his record on the bench for many years."

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Berger asserted that "such judges as Hanford cast a stigma upon the whole judiciary" and charged him with either "being corrupt or absolutely incapable." Several members, apparently astonished at the sensational statements in Berger's charges, interrupted him several times, requesting that he repeat them.

Hanford is charged with invariably rendering his decisions in favor of corporations and against the people. He is a disgrace to the bench and a parody in justice." Berger continued, despite the protestations of members.

Representative McCall (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend Berger's resolution by inserting the word "alleged" before the word "misconduct." Berger agreed to this modification and the amendment was unanimously accepted. The resolution was then referred to the judiciary committee for investigation.

(By National Socialist Press)

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The first thing I shall do will be to bring before congress the infamous decision of Judge Hanford of Seattle, Wash., which denied a Socialist his citizenship papers because he was a Socialist," declared Representative Berger on his return to Washington after an absence of about three weeks. Berger had been at the national Socialist convention at Indianapolis and at Milwaukee for a few days.

"I have been studying this case and

(Continued to 2d page.)



London Socialist Review on Direct Actionists

SOCIALIST REVIEW, LONDON.—America has been experiencing great strike perturbations of late. The daily and weekly Socialist press abounds in thrilling headlines telling of labor conflicts in all parts of the country, and of police intimidation of the strikers. Such locations as "Police Pounds Pickets," "Girl Strikers Clubbed by Thugs," "Capital Has a Catastrophe Fit," and "Strikebreakers Thunderstruck" enlivens almost every page of our enterprising class-conscious contemporaries over the sea. But the strike, which, above all others, has aroused general interest, and is still the theme of ardent controversy in the trade union and Socialist ranks, is that known as the Lawrence strike. The scene of the strike was the town of Lawrence, Mass., where the American Woolen company runs several large mills. These factories are subsidized through the federal government by means of the protective tariff, the alleged reason of the tariff being the necessity of maintaining the American standard of wages. Taking advantage of the coming into force on January 1 last of the new state law forbidding the employment of women and juniors beyond 54 hours a week, the management insisted upon reducing the wage rates still, proportionately in fact to the reduction of hours—the claim being applied to men as well as women, on the ground that it was unprofitable to run the mills except during the hours when women were permitted to work. Whereupon the workers came out on strike—25,000 of them. Rarely, if ever, has such a cosmopolitan mixture of work people on strike been known. Over a dozen different nationalities—including English, Polish, Italian, French, Belgian and Syrian—were represented in the ranks of the strikers, the majority of whom understood their own language only and had hitherto fraternized only with their national kindred. Nor were the workers organized, either sectionally or in any general union. The com-

mand of the strike was therewith assumed by the Industrial Workers of the World (the I. W. W. which is syndicalist and anti-political in its aims), and it must be acknowledged that the handling of the strikers reflects no little credit on the leaders, if not upon their specific doctrines. The employers blundered badly from the outset.

Industrial Union Tactics.

The strike lasted nine weeks and ended in a virtually complete victory for the strikers. Not only did the strikers themselves obtain an increase in wages, but it appears that the dread of further trouble has compelled a general advance in wages over the whole district. Great, therefore, has been the tribulation of the strikers and of the Industrial Workers of the World organizers. All of which is natural and justifiable. It should be borne in mind, however, that, as in the case of the railway and miners' strikes here at home, political intervention had much to do with the settlement. The capitulation of the company was brought about perhaps by the power of the strike itself by the motions raised in congress by Berger, the Socialist representative of Wisconsin, and others demanding a government inquiry into the profits of the companies and the wages paid by them to the workers. The strike was a strike against capital, not against the workers, but only against the employers.

Such, in brief, are the main facts of the famous Lawrence strike. Out-

flowing from the victory there has been a flood of industrial union oratory, which has swept not a few Socialists fairly off their feet. Alone the I. W. W. did it, and alone industrial unionism can save the workers, has been the cry. Political Socialism is asked to take a back seat. Socialism itself, unless it is prepared to follow the now Ark of the Covenant, may as well take a back seat. Such is the gist of the oratorical outpourings.

One might imagine from Haywood's words that never before had workers won a really great strike victory, or that never before had strik-

ers contended successfully against police and public authority intimidation. Scores of years before Haywood was born or industrial unionism was preached, factory workers, men, women and girls, were equally menaced by the proposed reduction in wages. The very confusion of races and tongues rendered the strikers as helpless to surrender to the employers as to resist holding out once the strike was under way. Nor were the strikers fighting for better wages, but only against the introduction of a lower scale than was formerly in use.

And wherein,

Capitalist Politics in Wisconsin

By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD

An effort is being made to stampede the voters of Wisconsin this year, and round them up in the Democratic corral, using the income tax as a bogey for the scare and the houn' dog of Champ Clark for the drive.

One or two things should be borne in mind by the voters in acting on their impulse to "smash the income tax." One thing is the fact that the people of Wisconsin approved a constitutional amendment providing for the income tax which made the enactment of the law possible, and that it is not likely that any party will dare to wipe this law off the statute books entirely.

The second thing is this: that while the "progressives" Republicans frankly aimed to take another piece out of the hide of the poorer classes, and argued that "the poor man ought to pay a part of the expense of the government," they did not lay a very heavy burden of income tax upon any one class. While they frankly intended to secure the most of the revenue from the smaller payments, the principal burden arises from the fact that it is necessary to "get a lawyer" in order to fill out the blanks furnished by the income tax assessor.

It was natural enough that they should do this, inasmuch as most of the legislature is made up of lawyers. If the people of Wisconsin will send fewer lawyers to the legislature, and be

more careful to pick good lawyers when they do send them, it will be a better thing for the state. Good lawyers cannot as a rule afford to spend their time in the legislature at the salary of \$500 for two years of service. An honest attorney general, and the services of the legislative reference library will give the legislature about all the legal advice they need. Of the two, the latter will be the more disinterested and reliable, judging by recent experience.

Let the voters bear in mind that the income tax should be levied only upon UNEARNED INCOMES, and the matter becomes simple. Then a simple declaration by the ordinary man that his only income is from the labor of his hands and brain will answer the whole purpose. A statement of income from property or special privileges of any kind would be the only complicated thing required, and those required to make it could afford to hire the lawyer.

An income tax, levied upon the incomes derived from the labor of other folks, should be placed for keeps upon the law books of Wisconsin—at least until the matter is adequately taken care of by the federal income tax.

There is only one party which has seen clearly in this matter, and that is the Social-Democratic party. And this party will not be stampeded, either by the unreconstructed democratic office-seekers, or by the Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses Progressives in the Republican ranks.

the place is being closed. She let all the girls go yesterday. Miss Clark intends to remain in the house until June 14. The property belongs to her, she said, and in a few days it will be disposed of.

An inmate of the resort at 606 River street called upon Mr. Zabel this morning and said that she is returning to her parents' home. She complained that her clothing and other belongings have been withheld by the resort keeper because of her indebtedness. After her three months' stay in the resort this inmate finds herself without money and indebted to the keeper. Mr. Zabel issued an order that the keeper return the girl's property.

Second Hand Men Glad.

Furniture "dealers," it is said, are reaping profitable harvests. They are buying up at greatly reduced prices magnificent sets of furniture that are said to have cost hundreds of dollars.

One furniture man called on the district attorney and asked for permission to buy a resort keeper's furniture. He was told that it is not illegal to buy a keeper's furnishings. He went off saying he was surely going to get a great bargain.

Mayor G. A. Badin's fellow doctors, members of the Milwaukee County Medical society, turned him down in his stand on child welfare Friday night at a meeting in the Public Museum, although the mayor appeared in person to advocate his stand.

By a vote of 22 to 18, the society adopted a resolution endorsing the minority report of the joint committee on judiciary and health, which does not limit the choice of a director of child welfare work to a licensed physician. Following an explanation of the work of the child welfare commission, by Secretary Wilbur C. Phillips, the society also endorsed by a unanimous vote the work which the commission had done.

The mayor, however, was given a sop in the adoption of a resolution reiterating the opposition of the society to the appointment of Health Commissioner Kraft. The resolution was submitted by Dr. A. W. Gray, who voted against the mayor's child welfare stand. But it was introduced by request of the mayor himself.

Elmergreen Is Bustled.

The only person to come actively to the aid of the mayor was Dr. Ralph Elmergreen, a "non-partisan" of the first water, and he was anything but cordially received by the other physicians.

Dr. Elmergreen attempted to argue that sociologists were permitted to come to the fore, doctors would soon be reduced to the positions of handy men to the sociologists, whereupon one of the medical men present cried, "Ob, rats!" After wandering around in a field of words for a few moments more, Elmergreen said:

"I haven't much more to add."

"Thank the Lord!" said another physician with a gasp of relief.

Phillips Tolls of Work.

Mr. Phillips outlined the recommendations in the forthcoming child welfare report so far as they related to the medical society. These recommendations call for the appointment of two committees by the society, one to study the problems of child feeding and those questions of the care of mother and child following childbirth; the other, to be a committee of obstetricians, to study the problems relating to the care of mother and child during and previous to childbirth. It was recommended that the first committee seek to obtain a central infants' hospital, and the second a central lying-in hospital. The two committees jointly will get up a set of instructions to mothers on the care of themselves and their babies, to be printed in various languages and distributed through the

WALL STREET, AMERICA.

Our country is the tree.
Where we are always free
To graft and steal.
We've got the working mule
To mind nothing else.
He's not just like a fool
And never equal.
Let music swell the breeze,
We'd do just as we please.
We're not bad, we're tools.
Our congressmen are tools.
They're just like working mules.
The biggest band of fools
We ever saw.
Our god is made of gold,
And we can always hold
It in our hand.
The working mules are dumb;
Their rights are on the bum.
We've got them sit run down
To our great land.

Raids Contemplated.

If evidence against flat owners can be obtained, pointing to the fact that immoral uses are being made of their property, the district attorney will prosecute. Raids are also contemplated.

A lawyer, representing Minnie Clark, 525 East River street, called on the district attorney Friday and said that

they have felt that they are suffering.

They have felt that they are suffering, that business has been killed in the section, that their property has been injured thereby. Many protests were made about the same time. Then came the meeting and the organization of the East Side Advancement association.

Previous to this District Attorney Zabel had decided to set and he called a meeting of citizens to discuss the situation.

An attempt to get District Attorney W. C. Zabel and Sheriff William A. Arnold "in bad" is being planned by certain property owners in the red light district who will be effected by the eviction order of Mr. Zabel.

The plan is to take advantage of the state law in regard to Sunday and 12 o'clock closing of saloons and other business and amusement places.

Within the next week, according to present plans of the property owners, information will be secured sufficient to give them evidence against certain of the big saloons and palm gardens in the downtown district and at least two of the amusement parks.

With this information at hand they will go to the district attorney and the sheriff and demand that arrests be made. The places booked for arrest are the Empire, the Schlitz palm garden, the Gargoyle, the College Inn, Robert Buech's cafe on East Water street, Pabst park and Ravenna park.

Information will be secured, with the names of witnesses, in regard to remaining open after 12 o'clock. Sunday, according to the present plans, the vice district property owners will go to the various places named and get the names of persons who happen to be in at the time.

These people, in all instances, will be asked to testify. If they refuse to will be subpoenaed and compelled to testify.

The hope is that the district attorney will refuse to prosecute. This, they

believe, would make his moral campaign appear as only in the interests of a clique of property owners.

If he does prosecute they believe they will kill him politically in the city. The sheriff would be implicated in being compelled to serve the warrants.

Zabel Will Prosecute.

District Attorney Zabel when told of the plans of these men who are to be deprived of their exorbitant rents, said he had nothing to fear in such a course by any of them.

"I must obey the law," he said. "If you come to me with warrants I will prosecute the cases. I admit that it may be violations of the law but it is a popular violation, something that nearly all the people want."

Seven of the inmates of a resort at 606 River street, it is reported, left for Seattle Thursday. The house is closed. All the inmates and two keepers at 610 and 530 River street finished packing up their belongings yes—say so, it is said, are leaving town Friday.

"My order is that is to take effect on June 15 does not merely mean the resorts on River street but all those on intersecting streets," said Mr. Zabel Friday. "There seems to be an impression among the resort owners that I am prosecuting only those on one street. I want it known that I mean all—not merely those on one particular street.

"Wherever there is a house given over to commercialized vice that house must be cleaned out."

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FOR PRESIDENT
Eugene V. Debs
OF INDIANA

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Emil Seidel
OF WISCONSIN

BRUSSELS, June 3.—The attempt of the Socialists and other minority parties to wrest control from the Catholic party has failed, complete returns today showing that the Catholics have increased their parliamentary majority from six to sixteen.

When the early returns came last night indicated that the Catholic party had been successful, the opposition organized a demonstration of protest and swept down the Catholic clubs, breaking windows. The police charged the rioters with drawn clubs and several were seriously injured.

There were also serious riots in Ghent, where the demonstrators smashed the windows of the clubs with pieces of iron, and stoned and beat several policemen severely.

(Continued from 1st page.)

ignored the constitution and laws of the organization that were adopted by the membership and flagrantly trampled every principle of democracy under foot, it became imperative for the Western Federation of Miners to sever its connection with an organization whose conduct could add no luster to the history of the labor movement of this continent.

The material interests of the working class will not be advanced by blood-curdling circulars of professional slanderers, whose fanaticalism has led them to believe that they have a license to hiss their venom and spew their filth at every men in the labor movement who refuses to recognize them as the profound exponents of real unionism.

"Hunger, strikes and sabotage are not weapons of intelligent men in the labor movement. Insulting or apportioning on the American flag is no more proof of intelligence than an assault by a bull on a red rag, and, furthermore, these red-eyed, frothing mustache who insult flags and then afterward kiss the flag in their alliance to the command of a soldiers' alliance, are lacking that red blood that leaps through the veins of real men."

"We desire that the press committee of the Foreign Miners' Union shall labor under no misapprehension as to where the editor stands on the Industrial Workers of the World."

"We are unalterably opposed to their tactics and methods and are in complete harmony with the action taken by the Western Federation of Miners when its membership by referendum, vote, refused to recognize the I. W. W. as a bona fide labor organization."

"Industrial unionism will not come through soup houses, spectacular free speech fights, sabotage or insults to the flag of nations, but will come through the logic and argument that appeal to the intelligence of the working class."

"Men will not be organized or educated by means of violence, for

Campaign Preparations

(National Socialist Press)

CHICAGO, June 7.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, claims the record for campaign speech making.

In a letter to Campaign Manager J. Mahlon Barnes, he signifies his willingness to let it stand for the time being; at least he is not out to break it in this year's campaign.

If either one of the old party candidates desires to smash Debs' record all he has to do is to get himself booked more than 60 straight days, and to make more than 500 speeches during that time.

"Four years ago I was booked 68 straight days without one single day of intermission," writes Debs, "and in that time I made about 500 speeches."

In recalling the days of the 1908 Red Special," Debs declares: "No man has ever made a campaign like before or since. Not even Bryan or Roosevelt has spoken over six days per week."

Many Socialists are writing to Debs urging that this year's campaign be a little bit less strenuous.

"It is now 36 years since I began to speak for organized labor and to fight the battles of the labor movement," says Debs. "And I am 56 years of age" but I have never been fitter for a campaign, never better qualified for service than now, and I shall not disappoint my comrades."

State Secretary T. E. Latimer of Minnesota has discovered two congressional districts in his state where he claims there are chances of sending Socialists to Washington, D. C. .

One is the Ninth district, where the Socialists two years ago polled 8,500 votes out of 33,000 in a two-party fight. Latimer says that an excellent candidate has been chosen for this year's struggle and that conditions are ripe for a "red Ninth district" in Minnesota.

The other district is the fifth including the city of Minneapolis, where Thomas Van Lear, as Socialist candidate for mayor, came within 800 votes of carrying the city in the fall of 1910.

"This year Van Lear is again our nominee for mayor," says Latimer, "and the city election occurs at the same time as our congressional election. The city is well organized as well as the country districts throughout the county, and even the old party politicians are beginning to admit the chances of the Socialists are very good."

The labor press of the United States consisting for the most part of the official organs of the various international labor unions, are expected to take a more decided turn this year on the national political situation than has ever been the case before.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union of North America has already come to the front with an editorial declaring that "All should take an

Judge Hanford Accused in Congress by Representative Berger

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—There is the complete record of Berger's procedure in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Hanford of Seattle yesterday. Berger said:

"I rise to a question of privilege of the highest importance. By virtue of my office as a member of the house of representatives, I impeach Cornelius H. Hanford, judge of the western district of the state of Washington, of high crimes and misdemeanors."

"I charge him with having annulled on May 13, 1912, in violation of the constitutional and unanmity of the House, the naturalization papers of Leonard Olson."

The Miners Magazine stands, as we do, for the principle of industrial organization, within which the labor movement is also. It has

little patience for the kind of fellows that have been trying to build up a personally conducted movement for principle, and by also insulting and blackguarding the regular trade union movement at every opportunity.

CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPY.

A man who marks down the price of labor or marks up the price of a commodity and then contributes to some hospital, library or college or museum about one percent of the increase he realizes, is not a public spirited citizen or a philanthropist. He is a thief that is restoring to the public one hundredth of the property he has stolen from them.—J. B. Coleman.

Let us be such as help, the life of the future.—Zoroaster.

With Our Readers

BERGER ON THE SOCIAL EVIL—A REPLY

Usually when I read one of Victor L. Berger's editorials I have a desire to write a reply to him, and I do so every time I can. Berger's knowledge is so varied that I know Berger's judgment is just as good as mine. His writing is clear and simple, and I like his style of writing.

What I want to say is that Berger is right in his analysis of the social evils of this country.

When I read his article on the woman question, while I agree with three-fourths of what he says, the other one-fourth of his opinion I do not share. I am far from afraid from the woman's point of view that one can but be sorry that he touched this subject at all.

"The Social Evil an Economic Product," which was published in this and other journals he treats with contempt a doctor who proposed a sexual abstinence for women as a definite social problem. Just contrast this with August Hebel's oft-repeated contention that such abstinence is just as important as the right of a woman to make it imperative for another and much larger group of women to live the life of the economic product.

Again, contrast Berger's expression on this with Hebel. The latter says: "Nineteen-tenths of the prostitutes have been born of poverty, but Berger works valiantly for it because he knows it helps a little. It will help more than little."—Ed. Hebel.

When Emil Seidel was mayor of Milwaukee, it was his personal opinion that the condition of the streets was due to the fact that he would not stop prostitution.

Last night Mr. Berger gave us the opinion that it is useless to do anything with his material.

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